

a Lucky Chance!

English or Specific Purpose

Dr. Eka Candra Lina, SP.MSi

PAF122, 3 SKS, 10.10-12.40

INTRODUCTION

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QUESTION



“WHAT ?”

“WHY ?”

“HOW ?”

LET’S BREAK THE LIMITS...!

AGREEMENTS

❖ Time and Tolerance : 10 minutes

❖ Language : Combination

❖ Obligation :

- Progress book
- Respect of agreements
- Fine cost : Rp. 500/mistakes

❖ Right :

- 30 % UTS
- 30 % UAS
- 40 % homework, exercise, discussion

PROGRESS BOOK

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Vocabulary: 25 word /meeting

Exercise :

Achievement Value:

Format

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- Green Cover
- The book used for note
- The book used for writing new vocabulary
- The book used for progress value

Progress Book

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27/Jan/2017

Vocabulary

1.....

2.....

20.....

Progress Book

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- Exercise.....

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Progress Book (progress Scores)

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Date	Activity	Score	Evaluator	Evaluator Sign



CONTENTS

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GRAMMAR :

LISTENING :

READING :

WRITING :

SPEAKING :



GRAMMAR

TENSES

What :

Why :

How :

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SIMPLE PRESENT

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When do we use simple present?

- Habits
- Facts
- Routinity

SIMPLE PRESENT

Formula:

S + P + O + Adverb

To be  Verb

Subject	To be
I	Am
you	Are
they	Are
we	Are
she	Is
he	Is
it	is

Using To be

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Example:

(+)

(-)

(?)

Daftar akhiran kata yang biasa membentuk adjective

- Able/ible : capable, incredible, understandable
- Al : mathematical, functional, chemical
- Ic : artistic, manic, rustic, terrific
- Ful : beautiful, helpful, harmful
- Ive : submissive, intuitive, inventive,
- Less : hopeless, restless, sleeveless
- Ous : gorgeous, dangerous, fabulous

Daftar akhiran kata yang membentuk “noun”


- Er : player
- Ice : justice
- Ness : happiness
- Sion : division
- Ance : finance
- Ment : goverment
- Hood : neighborhood
- Dom : freedom
- Cy : hesitancy
- Ist : florist
- Ity : charity
- Ship : friendship

Exercise 1

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Put to be on each sentence below

1. I so happy today
2. It..... new variety
3. These flowers Beautiful
4. My uncle and aunty good farmer
5. I.....agriculture student, my sisters.....nurses



Compose sentences below using appropriate
to be then make positive, negative, and
question sentences

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1. Your research/about/botanical pesticide
2. I/bored/in/ laboratory
3. My supervisors/interested/in/agriculture
4. She/lucky/in agrobusiness
5. The results/not/significant

Using Verb

SUBJECT	VERB
I	Verb 1
You	Verb 1
They	Verb 1
We	Verb 1
She	Verb 1 + s/es
He	Verb 1 + s/es
It	Verb 1 + s/es

Using Verb

Negative sentence and Question sentence

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SUBJECT	Auxiliary Verb
I	Do (?), don't (-)
You	Do (?), don't (-)
They	Do (?), don't (-)
We	Do (?), don't (-)
She	Does (?), doesn't (-)
He	Does (?), doesn't (-)
It	Does (?), doesn't (-)

Choose a correct verb to complete the sentences below

1. My supervisors (go/goes) to the field every week
2. She (give/gives) fertilizers to the plant
3. I (study/studies) english every Friday
4. Class (begin/begins) at 9.20 every week
5. Children (walk/walkes) to the garden together.

Exercise 2

make positive, negative,
and question sentences

1. I do pest control in farm area
2. The student does not speak english in the classroom
3. They sing a song very well
4. Fertilyzers need in nursery farm
5. Herbicide doesn't use in organic farming

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Listening


A. Who is Who

Listen to the audio and choose the correct answer

1. () Jessica Noh or Jessica Knowe ()
2. () Kevin Dang or Kevin Tang ()
3. () Lane Morgan or Morgan Lane ()
4. () Carol Drexter or Carol Dexter ()

B. Checking Names

No	Presentation	Name	Correction
1.	v	Hiroko Aoki	Hiroki Aoki
2.		Hillwood Dallas	
		Lee Toon	
		Linh Mai	
		Picot Cora	
		Sandor Silvas	



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Bahasa Inggris Bidang Pertanian

Simple Past

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What is simple past?

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When do we use simple past?

it explains or talks about everything in the past.

When you talk about it, it's already finish

Adverb of Time: yesterday....last....ago....in

Last year, last week, last monday....

A week ago, three days ago, two years ago...

In 2005, in 1888, in 1995.....

Formula

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S + P + O + Adverb

To be 2



Verb 2

Simple past using to be....

Jika kalimat tidak memiliki verb, hanya adjective atau noun

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Predicate using to be

Subject	To be
I	was
You	were
they	were
we	were
she	was
he	was
it	was

Simple past....

(+) I was tired yesterday

(-) I was not tired yesterday

(?) Was you tired yesterday?

(+) They were disappoint of the result

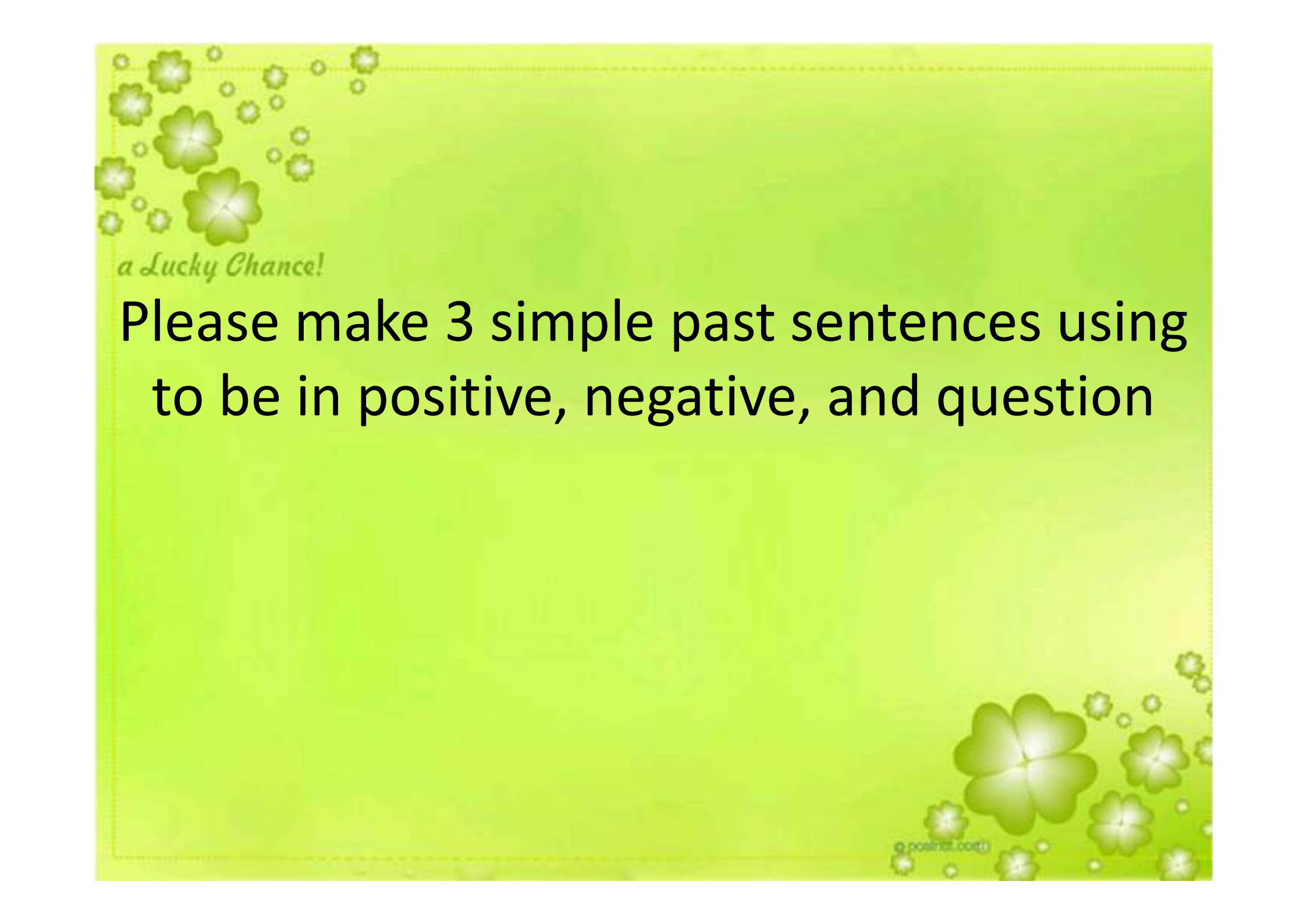
(-) They were not disappoint of the result

(?) were they disappoint of the result?

Exercise 1

Put to be is, am, are (present) or was, were (past) to each sentence below

1. Last year she.....22, so she.....23 now
2. Today, the weather....nice, but yesterday it....very cold
3. I feel fine this morning, but last night i..... very tired
4. Where....the children?, they....in the garden 10 minutes ago
5. This time last year I.....in paris



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Please make 3 simple past sentences using
to be in positive, negative, and question

Simple past using verb...

Ability: differentiate verb 1, verb 2, verb 3

Reguler verb


Play	played	played
Watch	watched	wached
Agree	agreed	agreed
Open	opened	opened

Irreguler verb

See	saw	seen
Bite	bit	bitten
Cut	cut	cut
Feel	felt	felt

How to make negative and question sentences?

Subject	(+) positive	negative	(?) question
I	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1
You	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1
They	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1
We	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1
She	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1
He	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1
It	Verb 2	Did not + verb 1	Did + Subject + verb 1



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Bahasa Inggris Bidang Pertanian

Asking Question

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Ability

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Differentiate between:

Verb and To be

Differentiate between:

Simple Present and Simple Past



Divided into:

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1. Yes/No questions and short answer
2. Wh-h questions and need explanation answer

1. Yes/No questions and short answer

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a. Using to be (is, am, are, was, were)

Formula: to be + subject + adverb

contoh:

#Are you happy?, Yes I am

#Is your mother at home?, yes she is

#Was Mrs Eka angry with class last week?,

1. Yes/No questions and short answer

a. Using auxiliary verb (do/does/did)

Formula: auxiliary verb + subject + adverb

contoh:

#Does she like you? no, she does not

#Did your mother come yesterday? yes, she did

#Are you scare to english lesson? No, I am not



2. Wh-h questions and need explanation answer

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1. What

8. Whose

2. Who

9. How

3. Where

4. Why

5. Which

6. When

7. Whom

Formula:

Wh-h + tobe/auxiliary verb + subject +
rest of sentence

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- a. Menggunakan to be
How is Cantika now?
How was your feel last week Cantika?
Why are you happy today?

- a. Menggunakan auxiliary verb
How did you go to a doctor last week?
whom does sarah love
to whom did you talk today?

2. Wh-h questions and need explanation answer

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Khusus untuk who dan what ada saatnya tidak dibutuhkan subjek. Biasanya untuk simple past

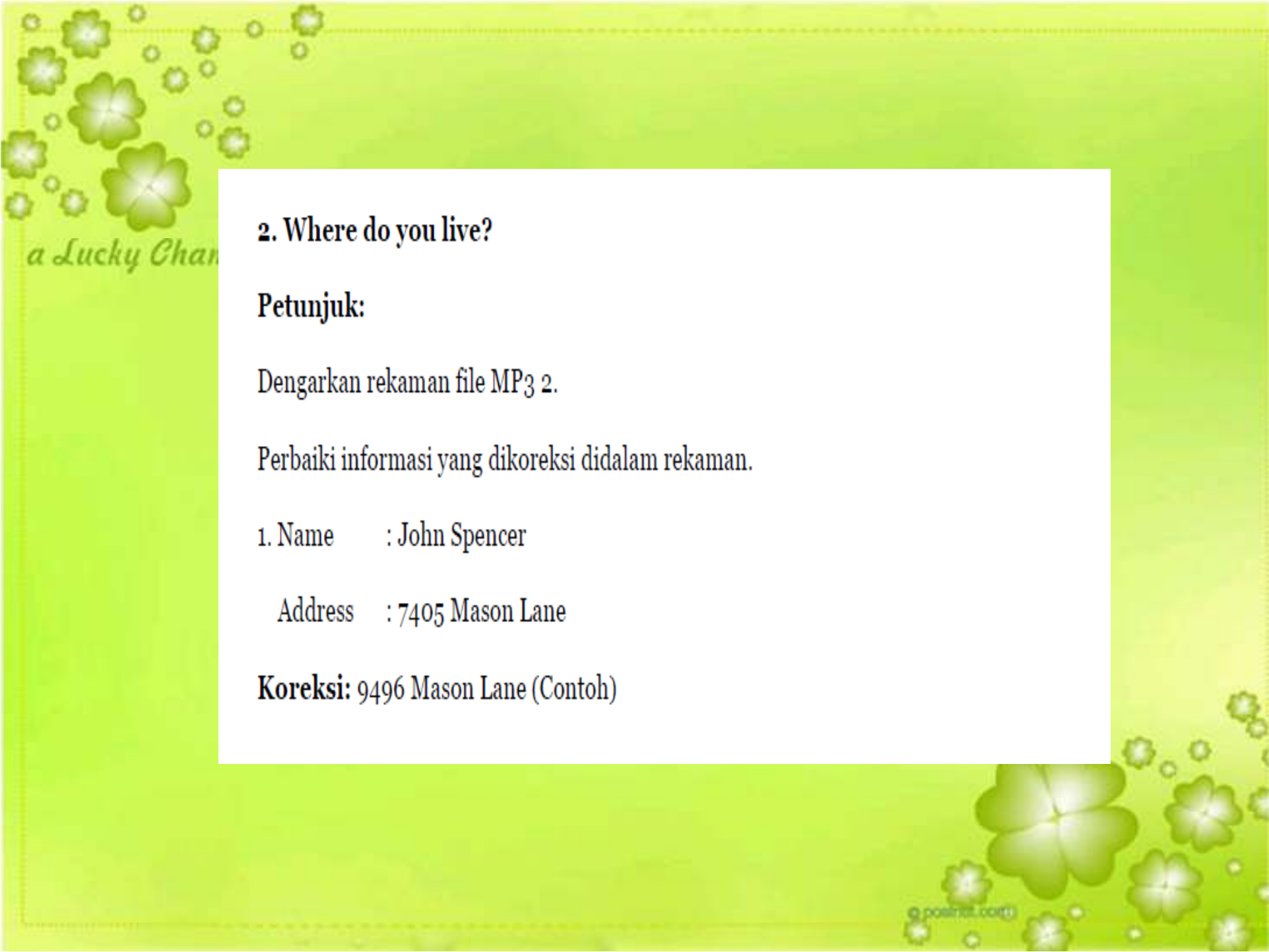
- a. Who came to dinner last night?
- b. Who ate the cake?
- c. What happenend yesterday?

LISTENING

Dengarkan rekaman file MP3 1.

Lingkari title yang digunakan oleh si guru dan berikan tanda cek (✓) di kolom hal-hal yang ditanyakan atau didiskusikan oleh si guru dalam rekaman untuk setiap nama didalam kotak.

Title	Last Name	First Name	Occupation	E-mail Address	Address	Zip Code
Mr./ Mrs.						
Ms./ Mr.						
Mr./ Ms.						
Mrs./ Mr.						
Ms. / Mr.						



2. Where do you live?

Petunjuk:

Dengarkan rekaman file MP3 2.

Perbaiki informasi yang dikoreksi didalam rekaman.

1. Name : John Spencer

Address : 7405 Mason Lane

Koreksi: 9496 Mason Lane (Contoh)

2. Name : Peter Tran

Address : 1731 Riverside Drive

Koreksi:

3. Name : Harry Rippon

Address : 500W Alton Road

Koreksi:

4. Name : Joseph Fernandes

Address : 46 Green St.

Koreksi:

5. Name : Kim Phan

Address : 17 First Street

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Letakkan huruf B untuk negara dari mana mereka lahir dan huruf V untuk negara yang mereka pernah kunjungi beserta lamanya.

1. Van Lee (Contoh)

Turkey : -

England : V, 1 week.

Vietnam : B



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2. Fen Wu

United States:

China :

Japan :


3. Marc Tirard

Italy :

Korea :

France :





4. Joseph Peres

Argentina :

Brazil :

Japan :

5. Roberto Carrera

Mexico :

Hongkong :

Spain :

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND PAST CONTINUOUS

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Digunakan untuk menjelaskan :

peristiwa/kejadian yang sedang terjadi
sekarang atau sedang terjadi saat dibicarakan
atau ditulis

"sedang terjadi"



Formula

To be + verb-ing

What are different with simple present and simple past?



Pola susunan kalimat (+) dalam Present dan Past continuous

Subject	To be Present Cont.	To be Past Cont.	Verb
I	Am	Was	Verb 1 + ing
You	Are	Were	Verb 1 + ing
They	Are	Were	Verb 1 + ing
We	Are	Were	Verb 1 + ing
She	Is	Was	Verb 1 + ing
He	Is	Was	Verb 1 + ing
It	Is	Was	Verb 1 + ing



Adverb of time

Simple Present	Present Continuous
Always, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never. Today, this morning, this afternoon, tonight, this week	At the moment, these days, now, nowadays, today, at present, right now, for the time being, currently

Simple Past	Past Continuous
.... Yesterday, Last, ago, ...in...	At, when..., while...



Examples

(+) We are studying english now

(-) We are not studying english now

(?) Are we studying english now?

(+) I am cooking for the time being

(-) I am not cooking for the time being

(?) are you cooking for the time being?



Examples

(+) I was driving my car at 9.00 AM last week

(-) I was not driving my car at 9.00 AM last week

(?) were you driving your car at 9.00 AM last week? (yes you were, no you were not)

In real sentence:

I was driving my car when she called me

Cantika was crying when we studied english

Olav was helping me while Icha was starring us



Exercise 1

1. Right now I'm in class. I (sit).....at my desk. I usually (sit).....at the same desk every day.
2. Ali (speak)...., Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (speak)....english.
3. Ani: (it, rain).....a lot in southern California?
Budi: No. The weather (to be)usually warm and sunny
4. Look out the window, (it rain).....? Should I take my umbrella?
5. Sshh. The baby (sleep)..... The baby (sleep).....for ten hours every night.



Exercise 2

Changes the sentences to question, positive and negative form

1. She is going crazy at the moment
2. They were meeting when rain started
3. I am trying to forgive you in my way
4. Is he making better today?
5. I am not solving a problems now



You play football ...

You are playing

You played ...

You are beeing played



PRESENT PERFECT

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When do we use present perfect?

1. Menjelaskan situasi yang sudah terjadi dimasa lampau dan masih berlangsung hingga saat dibicarakan atau ditulis

I have lived in america since 2010

I have been here for a long time

2. Menjelaskan tindakan yang dikerjakan pada satu periode waktu dan belum selesai periode waktu tersebut

She has been to the cinema twice this week

When do we use present perfect?

3. Menyampaikan kejadian tanpa spesifik keterangan waktu

I have visited england several times

I have out standing achieved on botanical pesticide

4. Menjelaskan pekerjaan yang baru saja dikerjakan
I have just finished my homework

5. Penekanan kalimat lebih kepada tindakan, bukan waktu:

She has watched laskar pelangi movie

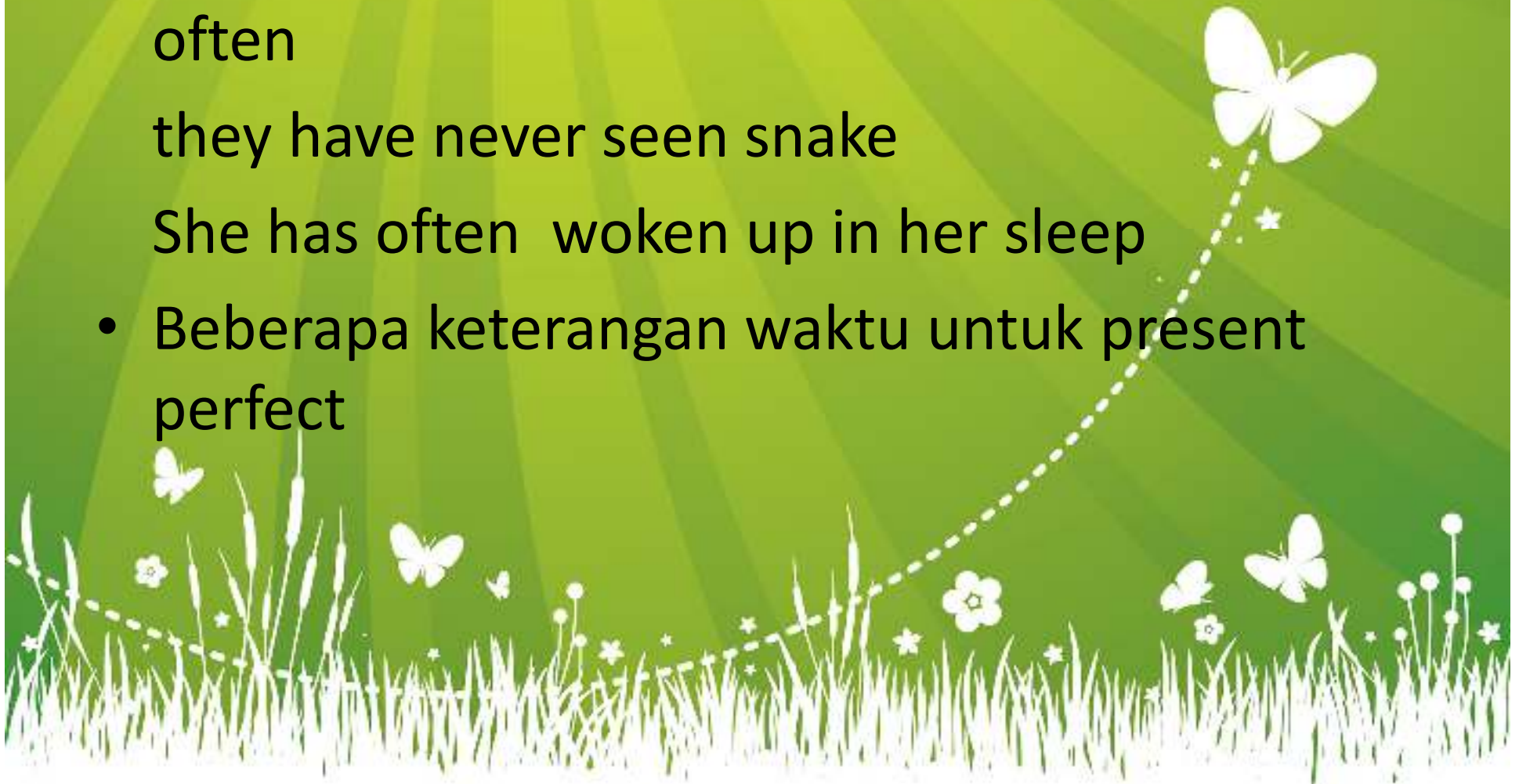
Adverb of time

- Dipasangkan dengan keterangan waktu tentang frekuensi: never, always, sometimes, often

they have never seen snake

She has often woken up in her sleep

- Beberapa keterangan waktu untuk present perfect



Adverb of time

- Since : Sejak (Since I was a child)
I have been here since you came
- For : Selama (I have known her for a long time)
- Just : Baru saja (I have just left my home)
- Yet : Belum atau masih (hanya untuk kalimat -)
(I haven't finished my home work yet)
- Already : She has already cutted her hair



Formula

1. Menggunakan To Be

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	To be Present Cont.
I	Have	Been
You	Have	Been
They	Have	Been
We	Have	Been
She	Has	Been
He	Has	Been
It	Has	Been



Formula

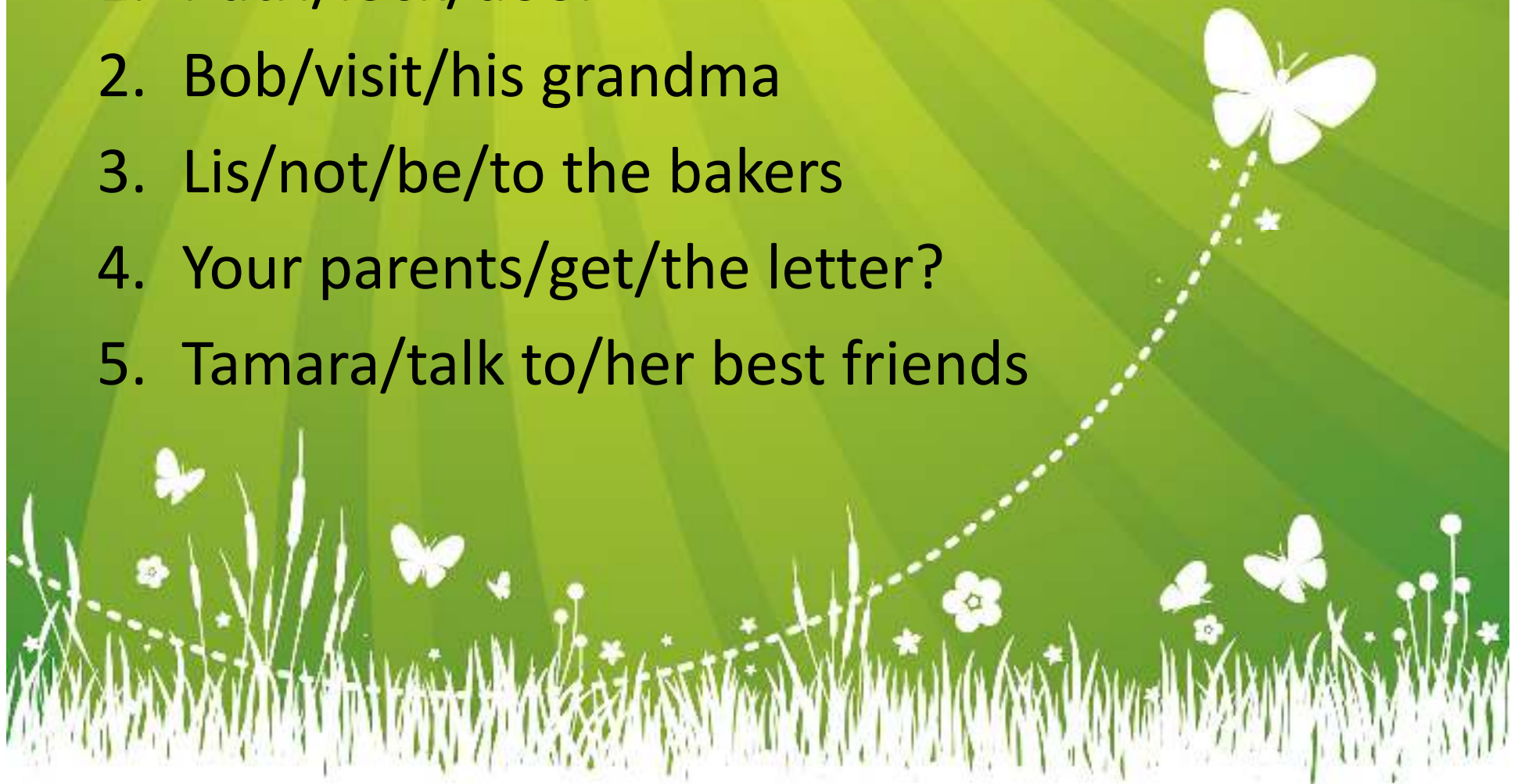
2. Menggunakan Verb

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	To be Present Cont.
I	Have	Verb 3
You	Have	Verb 3
They	Have	Verb 3
We	Have	Verb 3
She	Has	Verb 3
He	Has	Verb 3
It	Has	Verb 3



Exercise 1

1. Putri/lock/door
2. Bob/visit/his grandma
3. Lis/not/be/to the bakers
4. Your parents/get/the letter?
5. Tamara/talk to/her best friends





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SIMPLE FUTURE

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Used to

***Menjelaskan hal yang akan dilakukan
dan tidak akan dilakukan di masa
depan***

Note: Satu menit setelah mengatakan sesuatu
maka itu termasuk masa depan

Adverb of time

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Everything about future:

- Tomorrow
- Next
- Soon
- In ...(Mei, Saturday..., 2018, 2019)
- Day after tomorrow
- In the following week/month

Formula

a

1. Menggunakan To Be

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	To be Present Cont.
I	Will	Be
You	Will	Be
They	Will	Be
We	Will	Be
She	Will	Be
He	Will	Be
It	will	Be

- Kalimat simple future diawali dengan subject lalu diikuti oleh kata kerja bantu be.

Note: won't = will not

2. Menggunakan Verb

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	To be Present Cont.
I	Will	Verb 1
You	Will	Verb 1
They	Will	Verb 1
We	Will	Verb 1
She	Will	Verb 1
He	Will	Verb 1
It	Will	Verb 1

- Kalimat dalam simple future dimulai dengan subject, lalu diikuti oleh kata kerja bantu (Auxiliary verb) dan Verb 1.

Examples

a Little Bit More!
Using to be

(+)

(-)

(?)

Using verb

(+)

(-)

(?)

To be + going to

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When do we use ?

To be + going to = will

Exercise

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- Complete this sentence in to (+), (-), (?) form
 1. She will be happy today
 2. The sun won't rise at 6.30 AM
 3. Will they paint the wall blue?
 4. He will not come to see you on Friday
 5. There will be another conference next year

Pahami makna kalimat serta keterangan waktunya untuk menentukan apakah kalimat dalam bentuk simple present atau simple future.

Contoh:

1. **Michael** : After you (leave) ...*leave*... work, will you please drop by the grocery store and pick up some milk and bread?

Marie : No problem, I (pick)*will pick up*..... the groceries and be home by 6 o'clock.

Michael : Great. You will probably get home before I (do)*do*...

2. **Ari** : By the time we (get) to the movie theater, the tickets are going to be sold out.

Sarah : Don't worry. I told Jane we might be arriving just before the movie (start) She (buy) our tickets and meet us in the lobby.

Ari : That place is huge! We (find, never) her in that crowded lobby.

Sarah : Calm down, we (meet) each other near the entrance.

3. **Terry** : If the weather (be) good tomorrow, maybe we should go to the beach.

Jennifer : I have a better idea. If it (be) nice out, we'll go to the beach; and if it (rain) , we'll see a movie.

Terry : I guess we will have to wait until we (get) up in the morning to find out what we are going to do.

4. **Max** : What are you going to do tomorrow after work?

Sean : I (meet) some friends at the cafe across the street. Would you like to come along?

Max : No thanks! My brother is coming to town and I (pick) him up from the airport at 7 o'clock.

Sean : We (be, probably) **at** the cafe until 9 o'clock. Why don't you join us after you (pick) him up.

Max : Sounds good. We (see) you around 8 o'clock.

5. **Lucy** : I (call) you as soon as I arrive in Dublin.

Dwain : If I am not there when you (call), make sure to leave a message.

Lucy : I will. And please don't forget to water my plants and feed the cat.

Dwain : I promise I (take) care of everything while you are in Ireland.



BE + GOING TO + VERB

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- What is a different to WILL + VERB1 ?
- BE + ABOUT TO + VERB




READING


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A kingfisher bird with a blue head and back and a yellow-orange belly is perched on a thin branch. Several autumn leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow are scattered around the bird. The background is a light green to blue gradient.


Reading on the test

- Be familiar with directions
 - Do not spend too much time reading passages
 - Do not worry if a reading passage is on topic you are unfamiliar with
 - Do not spend too much time on question you are unsure of
 - Guess to complete the section before time is up
- 
- A cluster of autumn leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

A kingfisher bird with a blue head and back and a yellow-orange belly is perched on a thin branch. Several autumn leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow are scattered around the bird. The background is a light green to blue gradient.


Although a bee sting and wasp sting can both be quite painful, these two types of sting have one basic difference. A bee sting is acidic, while a wasp sting is alkaline.

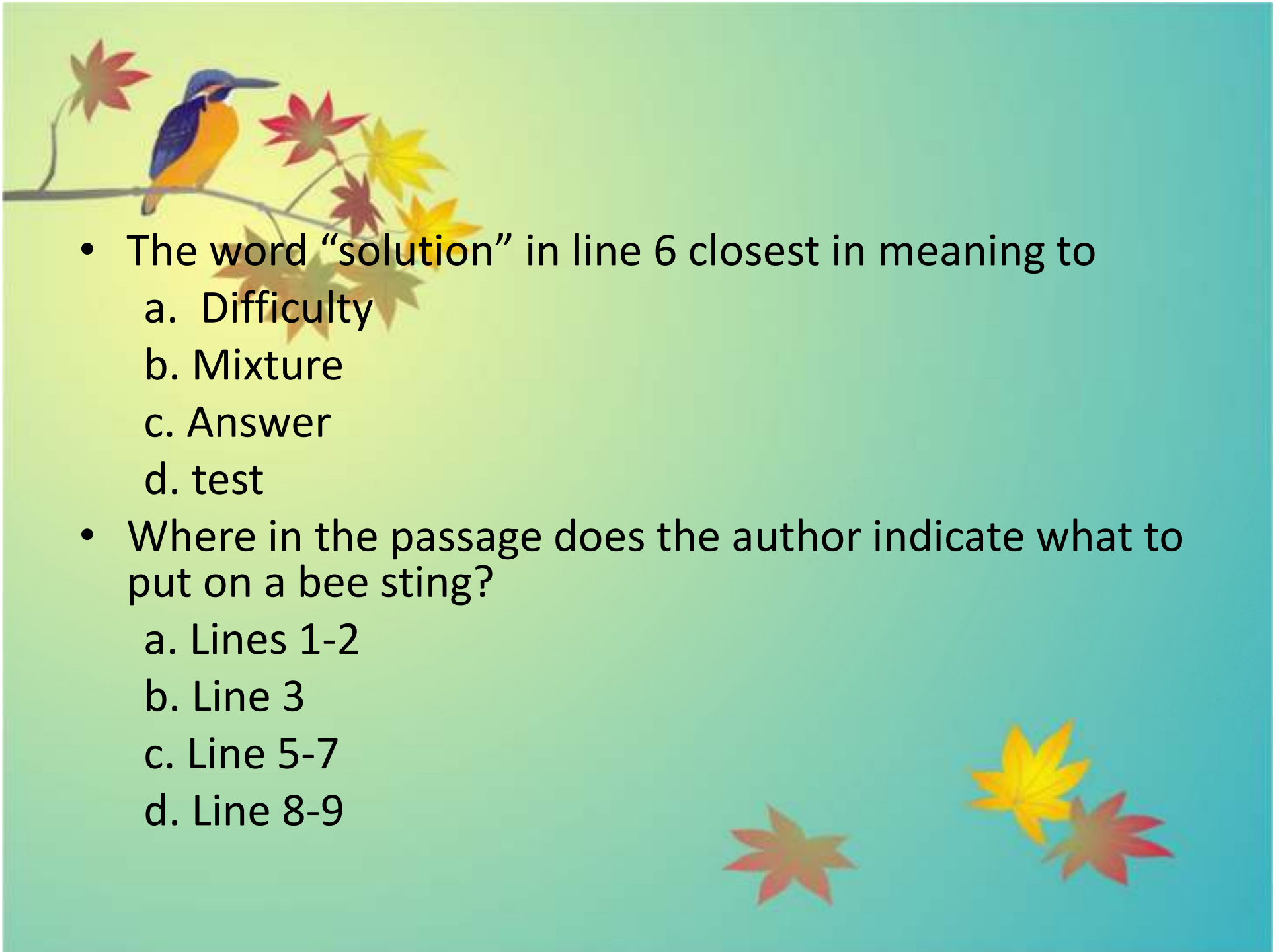
Because of this difference, these two types of stings should be treated quite differentially. Because a bee sting is acidic, it should be treated with an alkaline solution, such as bicarbonate of soda. A wasp sting, on the other hand, is alkaline, so it should be treated with an acidic solution, such as vinegar.

A cluster of autumn leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.



Answer the following questions below

- The topic of this passage is:
 - a. The pain of wasp stings
 - b. Treating stings with acids
 - c. Different treatments for bee and wasp stings
 - d. The difference between acids and bases
 - According to the passage, a bee sting
 - a. Has no acid
 - b. Has both an acid and a base
 - c. Should be treated with an acid
 - d. Contains acid
- 



- The word “solution” in line 6 closest in meaning to
 - a. Difficulty
 - b. Mixture
 - c. Answer
 - d. test
- Where in the passage does the author indicate what to put on a bee sting?
 - a. Lines 1-2
 - b. Line 3
 - c. Line 5-7
 - d. Line 8-9



Main Idea Questions

- Easy to find main idea by studying the topic sentences which are most probably found at the beginning of each paragraph.

Basketball was invented in 1891 by a physical education instructor in Springfield, Massachusetts, by the name of James Naismith. Because of terrible weather in a winter, his physical education students were indoors rather than outdoors. They really did not like idea of boring, repetitive exercise and preferred the excitement and challenge of a game. Naismith figured out a team sport that could be played indoors on a gymnasium floor, that involved a lot of running, that kept all team members involved, and that did not allow the trackling and physical contact of American style football.

What is the topic of this passage?

- a. The life of James Naismith
 - b. The history of Sport
 - c. Physical education and exercise
 - d. The origin of basketball
- 